THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Ministry of Water Resources has informed that both Government of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Jal Board have agreed that there is a commitment to supply 300 cusecs of water from Tehri dam and to be honoured by Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, there are differences of opinion on the operationalisation of the actual supply of water during the impounding phase of Tehri dam.

(b) and (c) DJB has informed that there is no injunction from High/ Supreme Court in the matter.

(d) DJB and Ministry of Water Resources have informed that meetings were held by Ministry of Water Resources with all concerned, including officials of Uttar Pradesh, in order to expedite release of water from Tehri Dam to make available raw water to Sonia Vihar Plant. DJB has further informed that as a temporary arrangement, a formula has been proposed for release of 300 cusecs of Water to Delhi in the months of April to December and release of lesser quantity during the remaining three months of the year.

Urban Infrastructure Schemes

1158. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:
SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently launched JNNURM and UIDSSMT schemes to provide urban infrastructure in the cities;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the schemes;

(c) whether the above schemes have been implemented, at least, on a mission mode in any of the cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reforms identified under the above scheme so as to release the funds;

(f) whether the identified reforms are mandatory to carry out so as to get funds; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched JNNURM which includes Sub Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(b) The Mission objectives of JNNURM are:

i) Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.

ii) Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructural services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.

iii) Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructural services.

iv) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanization takes place in a dispersed manner.

v) Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.

vi) To take up urban renewal programme, *i.e.* re-development of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion.

Objectives of UIDSSMT are:

i) Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns

ii) Enhance public-private partnership in infrastructural development and

iii) Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) To access funds under JNNURM, the State Governments, urban local bodies and parastatal agencies are required to implement a set of mandatory and optional reforms at the level of State Government and urban local bodies/parastatals. The list of mandatory and optional

reforms are placed at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below). All these reforms are to be carried out within mission period of 7 years.

Statement-I

List of Mandatory reforms

There will be two sets of mandatory reforms. Core reforms at ULB/ Parastatal level aims at process re-engineering through deployment of technology to enable more efficient, reliable, timely services in a transparent manner. The other set of reforms are framework related at State level.

1.1 Urban Local Body/Parastatal level Reforms:

i. Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals.

ii. Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs/Parastatals.

iii. Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within next seven years.

iv. Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation & maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.

v. Internal earmarking within local body, budgets for basic services to the urban poor.

vi. Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuing delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

1.2 State Level Reforms:

i. Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in 74th Constitution Amendment Act. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.

ii. *Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.

iii. *Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.

iv. Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within next seven years.

v. Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs/Parastatals and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.

vi. Enactment of Community Participation Law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of Area Sabha in urban areas.

vii. Assigning or associating elected ULBs with "city planning function". Over a period of seven years, transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas to ULBs and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

*Note: In respect of schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, the under mentioned State level mandatory reforms may be taken as optional reforms:—

i. Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act

ii. Reform of Rent Control Act

Statement-II

List of Optional reforms (Common to State and ULBs/Para-statals)

i. Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites etc.

ii. Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

iii. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.

iv. Earmarking at least 20—25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.

v. Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.

vi. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.

vii. Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.

viii. Administrative reforms i.e. reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.

ix. Structural reforms.

x. Encouraging Public Private Partnership.

Note:

1. Any two optional reforms to be implemented together by State & ULBs/Parastatals in each year.

2. All the reforms (mandatory as well as optional) shall be implemented by State/ULB/Parastatal within the Mission period.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1159. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and the genesis of the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government would extend this scheme to the poor families not covered under BPL by increasing the allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) is a Centrally Sponsored